TABLE 3.7 Aquifer and Well Characteristics in Kansas

Well characteristics				
Aquifer name and description	Depth (ft)	Yield (gal/min) Remarks		
	Common range	Common	May range	exceed
Alluvial aquifers:	10-150	10-500 Arkansas, Republican,	1 ,000	Well yields in Kansas,

Quaternary fluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Generally unconfined.
Glacial-drift aquifer: Pleistocene glacial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Generally unconfined.
High Plains aquifer: Fluvial and eolian deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel of Cenozoicage. Generally unconfined.
and Pawnee River valleys exceed 500 gal/min. Wells in other valleys usually yield less than 100 gal/min. Locally, water from alluvial aquifers can have large concentrations of dissolved solids, chloride, suifate, nitrate, iron, and manganese. Large concentrations of selenium and naturally occurring gross-alpha radioactivity sometimes occur in water from northern part of Great Plains.
10 - 300 10 - 100 500 Water from shallow wells generally a calcium
bicarbonate type with less than 500 mg/L dissolved solids, but large concentrations of nitrate can occur. Water from deep wells can have large concentrations of dissolved solids, chloride, suifate, iron, or manganese.
10 - 450 500 - 1,000 1,500 Water generally a calcium bicarbonate type
with concentrations of dissolved solids less than 500 mg/L, but large concentrations of fluoride and selenium can occur in northern Great Plains. Provides water supplies for Dodge City, Garden City, Great Bend, Pratt, Hutchinson, McPherson, Wichita, and most other towns in Great Plains.
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